(ii) quenching droplets of said melted mixture by means of dropping them onto chilled water through a nozzle to obtain a quenched lump alloy,

(iii) optionally breaking the quenched lump alloy,

(iv) classifying and activating the alloy of step (ii) or (iii),

(v) using said alloy of step (iv) as a Raney catalyst in a hydrogenation reaction,

(vi) collecting said alloy of step (v),

(vii) crushing said Raney catalyst used in the hydrogenation reaction into powder, and

(viii) reactivating.

5. (Three Times Amended) A fixed bed catalyst consisting of a nickel aluminum alloy with molybdenum and/or tin up to 15% made by the process comprising

melting a mixture of nickel and aluminum,

quenching droplets of said melted mixture of nickel and aluminum by means of dropping them onto chilled water through a nozzle to form a quenched lump alloy which has the grain diameter of 1mm to 15mm, and

activating said quenched lump alloy particles to form a Raney catalyst.

D3

8. (Twice Amended) The Raney catalyst as defined in claim 5, wherein said nickel and said aluminum are present in an amount in a range of 1:2 to 2:1 by weight.

F

1:2 to 2:1

20. (Twice Amended) A powder Raney catalyst consisting of a nickel aluminum alloy with molybdenum and/or tin up to 15% made by the process comprising

melting a mixture of nickel and aluminum,

quenching droplets of said melted mixture of nickel and aluminum by means of dropping them onto chilled water though a nozzle to form a quenched lump alloy which has the grain diameter of 1mm to 15mm,

D4

activating said quenched lump alloy particles to form a Raney catalyst, and

crushing said Raney catalyst to form a powder.

REMARKS

Claims 1, 5, 8 and 11-21 are pending and stand ready for further action on the merits. Support for the quenching of the droplets by means of dropping onto chilled water can be found on page 3, lines 23-28 and page 7, lines 17-19. Support for the grain